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'FRIENDSHIP-84' EXERCISES CONTINUE IN POLAND

29 February

LD291918 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The "Friendship-84" exercises between the allied forces which are taking place in Poland are in progress. This morning the forces of the three fraternal armies fought a counterattack by simulated enemy units. As a result of this, the speed of the exercises has considerably increased. After a several-hour struggle subunits of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish People's Army took over the tactical and operational initiatives. The attacking tank-men and infantry were supported by helicopters. The enemy's army was forced to retreat into the northwest territories of Poland. Subunits of the fraternal armies, continuing their chase, are regrouping their forces. The commanders and the staff in charge of the exercises have no time to rest. Officers are working out new variants of combat activities, are receiving reports on the tactical situation, and are issuing new orders. The joint quartermaster services have to provide the exercising soldiers with fuel, ammunition, and food in a timely manner. Here is a short briefing before setting off. Despite many hard days there is always time to take a souvenir picture.

1 March

LD011932 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The allied military exercises "Friendship-84" continue in the southwestern regions of the country. Political and educational meetings, serving to broaden friendship and brotherhood-in-arms between soldiers of the socialist armies, were organized in units of the rear echelons. Today is the 28th anniversary of the formation of the GDR National People's Army. To mark the occasion Polish and Soviet comrades-in-arms have called on their German colleagues taking part in the exercises at their combat posts.

POLISH ENVOY ON FIRST MONTH OF GENEVA SESSION

LD012204 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 1 March -- In an assessment of the first month of the spring session of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Polish delegate, Ambassador Turbanski, said in an interview with this correspondent today that the socialist states and those affiliating the so-called "group of 21" (neutral and non-aligned states) had set the keynote for the conference from its very start.

"They suggested setting up appropriate assisting bodies which would be able to start concrete negotiations on all the points of the agenda," Ambassador Turbanski said, adding that "the position of the '21' in most cases coincides or is even identical with that voiced by the socialist states, a fact very essential to the work of the conference."

"The Western states, particularly main members of NATO, aim at shifting some of the issues, such as prevention of a nuclear war, to a more general exchange of views, and at such framing of the powers of the assisting bodies as to prevent them from starting overall negotiations on an appropriate agreement. These are only apparently procedural questions," Turbanski said.

"In fact, they conceal a political will or, as is the case with the West, lack of a will to seriously take up concrete negotiations," Ambassador Turbanski noted.

As a result of this unconstructive stance of the West, only three assisting bodies have so far been established to take up the following issues: ban on chemical weapons, guarantees for non-nuclear states that they would not be attacked or threatened with an attack with nuclear arms, and a universal disarmament program.

Ambassador Turbanski underlined the urgent need for progress in disarmament talks, calling on all the states to display a constructive approach, which "so far is missing from the practice of chief Western powers," he said.

He added the biggest chances for success are present in the work on a convention banning chemical weapons. "An extremely important impulse to this end has been the USSR's declaration of its readiness to contemplate permanent international supervision over the destruction of chemical arms stockpiles. The proposal meets half way the Western position, and it has elicited a considerable interest among the participants in the Geneva conference," he said.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON USSR CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL

LD241019 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 24 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw 24 Feb -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU hailed the latest Soviet Geneva proposal to eliminate chemical weapons.

It wrote that "the new Soviet proposals open up the possibility of moving the negotiations to ban chemical weapons into a decisive stage. There can be no doubt that this would also be of significance to the further shape of East-West relations."

U.S. PULLS 'STRINGS' OF 'ANTI-ALBANIAN TRIANGLE'

AU011005 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Mar 84

["The Slanders and Attacks of the Enemies Do Not Intimidate and Waver the Albanian People -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT; in a Joint Chorus, the Northern Epirus Syllogue, the Serb Chauvinists, and the Pope of Rome Have Launched a Hostile Campaign Which Is Conducted According to a Scenario Carefully Composed by Washington, CIA and Other Centers Specialised on War Against Socialism and the Freedom-Loving Countries" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 1 (ATA) -- The anti-Albanian reaction in some neighbouring countries has launched a broad campaign of attacks and slanders against Socialist Albania, recently. In the joint chorus the Northern Epirus syllogue, the Serb chauvinists and the pope of Rome have raised clamour and are shouting this time for the "human rights" in Albania which, allegedly, are not respected, for religion which is not allowed to be practiced, for the peace in the Balkans allegedly threatened by our country, etc.

It is clear that this hostile campaign is conducted according to a carefully composed scenario and by a director who has selected the actors one by one. The strings that put into motion this anti-Albanian triangle are certainly pulled by Washington, CIA and other centers specialized on war against socialism and the freedom-loving countries.

The actual attacks and combined fabrications of the great Serb chauvinists, the northern Epirus reaction and the pope of Rome, manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, are made because they do not like the existence and development of Socialist Albania, which is successfully building socialism self-reliantly. These are concocted because they do not like the independent and revolutionary policy of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, which exposes U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the bourgeoisie and fascism, which protects the interests of its people and of the other peoples of the world.

The chorus of anti-Albanian reaction is organised by those who do not like the principled and consistent policy of good-neighbourliness followed by our country, the constructive stand of Albania as a factor of genuine peace and stability in the Balkans.

The Albanian people forcefully denounce this hostile campaign and expose it before all the world opinion as a dangerous plot which is directed not only against our country, but which also aims to implant the spirit of tension, hostility and confrontation between the peoples of the Balkans, to make again our peninsula a powder keg and open field for the interference of the imperialist powers.

-- Actually, the Greek Reaction, Which Is Raising a Great and Provocative Clamour, Is Venting Its Great Spleen Against Our Country --

Contrary to the real desires of the Greek people and by openly challenging it, contrary to the good results reached in the development of relations between the two countries, the Greek reaction is trying to reanimate a failed problem which does not exist, that of the so-called Northern Epirus. In an effort to create an anti-Albanian spirit in the country, the Greek right wing press has put its pages at the disposal of the known extreme chauvinists, of professional provocateurs and all the scum and ragtag of the Greek society. The Greek chauvinist reactionaries have staged also provocative demonstrations in front of our embassy in Athens and, with their hooligan-like actions, have hindered its normal work.

The anti-Albanian demonstrations in Athens and the provocations against our embassy, as it has been widely known through the Greek press, were staged precisely after the return from the United States of America of the notorious priest, Sebastianos, together with two Albanian runaways, where they had had meetings and talks with different American functionaries specialised on Balkan affairs and where they were assured of aid and support for the base anti-Albanian activity. It is a fact that after the statement of the chairman of a subcommission of the U.S. Senate that "in close collaboration with the Reagan government, the necessary actions will be carried out" to protect the human rights and religion in Albania, the entire anti-Albanian reaction was immediately put to motion.

According to the orders taken, the Greek reaction has put the Greek minority in Albania, which allegedly is being repressed and persecuted, at the center of its campaign against our country.

-- The Greek Minority in Albania Needs No Protection Either From Athens Or From Washington --

But the Greek minority in Albania needs no protection either from Athens or from Washington. It has decided on its fate itself, in full freedom and sovereignty, it has decided it through the people's revolution, when together with their Albanian brothers, they fought to do away with the capitalist exploitation and national oppression. The rights won through this revolution have been guaranteed to the minority by the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, by the new socialist life it is building with their hands.

The people of minority have neither more nor less rights than Albanians. They have the same rights and duties towards the country and society. They enjoy equally the fruits of socialism and fight in the same way with confidence and devotion to ensure their future.

The victories attained by minority, the conditions created to it by socialism are known to the whole world. The zones inhabited by the minority are open, and numerous foreigners who have visited our country have gone there and have talked to the people. The majority of these visitors have been Greek, who have had all the possibilities to see whatever they liked and to talk with whomever they liked. With the rare exception of any person who has been prepared before hand ill-internationally, [as received] all have pointed out the great progress made by the minority, have testified to the correct solution of the problems, and through concrete facts drawn from the everyday life of the minority people, they have proved the groundless, tendentious and provocative character of that propaganda made by the Greek reaction on the so-called Northern Epirus. Ministers of various Greek Governments, diplomats and high-ranking state functionaries, writers and publicists, tourists and common visitors have written in the Greek press and have spoken in public meetings in this spirit.

"Today", the Minister Akritidhis declared in the Greek Parliament on March 1, 1982, after the visit he paid to Albania and to the zones inhabited by the Greek minority people, "Albania defends the interests of the minority by Constitution and grants them the same rights enjoyed by the Albanian people. The newspaper of the Greek minority is published in Greek and 4-grade and 8-grade Greek schools as well as schools to train teachers of elementary education, function". That is why the words of the Greek Prime Minister Papandreou in Ioannina, where he declares that "the Greeks living in Albania are in a grave situation and that the Greek Government will strive for their personal rights" are as astonishing as groundless. The causes which have forced Mister Papandreou to make such a public statement, which constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring state, may be various but in any case they are groundless.

However, the anti-Albanian campaign of the Greek reaction which is being escalated more and more openly runs counter to the political statements of the Greek Government according to which it is inclined to and wants to establish friendly relations with the neighbouring countries, to reach an all-round collaboration with the countries of the Balkans, to adopt whatever measures which would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in our peninsula. While, the answer of the Albanian people to the provocative and fascist statements of the spokesman of "New Democracy", Mitsotakis, who demand changes in the status of the borders and took up the problem of the partitioning of southern Albania, is: "Hands off Albania". Its borders, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, are inviolable. There is not an inch of foreign land inside them.

The pope of Rome has also been engaged in the campaign against our country, recently. Recently it seems that Pope Wojtyla has been charged with a special mission to slander against Albania and to denigrate the Albanian people, a mission, which must be admitted, he is carrying out overzealously. Twice within three years, something unusual in the thousand year long history of the Rome popes, he has appeared on the shores of Puglia, in front of us, to curse the "irreligious Albanians".

No matter whether it was his own wish or the order of others, the fact is that his speech in the steps of the basilica of Saint Nicola in Bari is the second voice in the anti-Albanian liturgy sung by the reactionary despots in the squares and churches of Athens. It is also a fact that just like the Greek reactionaries who with their actions aim at hindering and putting an end to the further normalization of the relations of good-neighbourliness between Greece and Albania, the Pope Wojtyla, too, is worried by that predisposition and wish of the Italian people, and in particular of that of Puglia and of the other southern region for the creation and preservation of a friendly atmosphere between the two countries, something which is welcomed and saluted in Albania, too.

As for the "concern" of the pope over the situation of religion in Albania, it must be said that no one has ever been persecuted in new Albania because of his religious sentiments. Our people's power has considered the problem of religious faith as an individual problem, as a problem of one's own consciousness. With their own free will and without imposition, our people themselves decided what stand they must adopt towards religion and the religious institutions.

Therefore, nobody has the right to ask and more so to urge our people to believe in God or to practice the religious rites. On our part we do not ask from the other's not to believe in God and to follow our example; we Albanians do not base our respect and consideration for the other peoples whether they believe or not, but on their freedom-loving democratic and progressive values. Our atheism has not hindered and does not hinder us to have good relations with those who believe as well as with those who do not believe.

-- The Pope Wojtyla Borrows the Ideas and Words of Mussolini --

Finally, we would like to say that there are atheists not only in Albania, but in France, Sweden and in all the countries too. But we have not seen the Pope Wojtyla be preoccupied for them as for the Albanians. It seems that his inspirations come not from the God but from anticommunism. For him, you may believe in the devil if you like, but don't accept socialism. Therefore, the pope does not mind borrowing the ideas and words of Mussolini. In his speech in Bari, the pope said: "My thoughts go to the brothers and sisters in Albania... I would like to assure them that they occupy a special place in my heart". Duce too used to say that "Albania is in my heart". But Albania is not Poland, and the Albanians show the limit to the present pope, just as they have done in their times with Duce and the other popes, who blessed fascism and collaborated with it to attack the peoples and grab them of their freedom.

-- At the Present Anti-Albanian Campaign, the Highest Ranking Yugoslav Leaders Are Playing a Role of First Rate Importance in Unison With the Greek Reaction and the Vatican --

Perhaps, it would not be worthwhile to mention in this article also some anti-Albanian statements by the highest ranking Yugoslav leaders. We have given the rebuff to their attacks and slanders and we have explained to the world opinion the dissembled thought and chauvinistic aims of Belgrade towards our country.

But at the present anti-Albanian campaign they are playing a role of first rate importance in unison with the Greek reaction and the Vatican. The chauvinist hatred for Socialist Albania and all Albanians makes the chieftains of Belgrade collaborate and plot with anyone and stimulate every intrigue against our country. This perfidy is very rightfully stigmatized by the Greek newspaper ELEFTHEROTIPIA dated February 25, 1984 which says: "We unconsciously became accomplices of the very suspicious game of the Yugoslavs towards Albania, who have repeatedly manifested tendencies for its partitioning".

Among the intrigues of the Yugoslav leaders is also the very comprehensive article of the major Yugoslav newspaper BORBA dated February 25-26, where there are clearly reflected the attempts of Belgrade to make cracks in the good and friendly relations existing between Albania and Italy. It follows from this article that the real Yugoslav policy is that of arousing hostility among the neighbouring countries, despite the demagogy that allegedly they are for open relations, collaboration and understanding between the countries of the Balkans, Adriatic, the Mediterranean, etc.

At the present period of the intensification of the Yugoslav-American political military relations and of a rapprochement and honeymoon between Northern Epirus chauvinism and the great Serb one, the Belgrade chieftains, in order to divert the attention of the world from Kosovo, are intensifying their attacks and slanders against Albania. Posing as specialists of Albania, as if they are the only ones who may "understand" and interpret its events, the intriguers of Belgrade try to convince the opinion that "Albania arouses tension in the Balkans", that allegedly it constitutes a danger to the peace in general.

But the Albanians have never been provocateurs of wars, while it is known for instance that the First World War was launched neither in Shkoder or in Gjirokaster but in Sarajevo. And it was not fortuitously launched there. At that time Serbia had become the field where the powers of entente and central bloc collided and clashed. Today too, the policy of the game of equilibrium between the two superpowers pursued by Yugoslavia, its promises once to one at other times to the other, have turned it into an object of imperialist rivalry. As a country full of debts and numerous obligations both to West and East, the Yugoslav ship sails in the sea of unknown things. Present Yugoslavia is open to all the combinations and interferences of the superpowers, putting at stake not only its country, but also its neighbours.

The attempts of the Yugoslav leaders to present a gloomy picture of Socialist Albania, to accuse it of being responsible of the turmoils and struggles inside Yugoslavia, do not alleviate the situation. Yugoslavia is the sick of the Balkans and the world sees this. The joys of those who rule in Belgrade aroused by the anti-Albanian cries of the Greek reactionaries or the perfidious attacks of the Vatican towards Albania, cannot cure it. Either the assurances they might have received from America that it will try to "mitigate" Albania cannot heal it. [sentence as received]

No one, neither America, nor the despots of Greece, neither Vatican, nor the great Serb chauvinists and no one else who may join them can divert Albania from its socialist road, from its principled policy. The Albanian people are not of the kind with sensitive nerves. They are not shaken by the threats and blackmails. The Albanian people have won their freedom and independence, have established their people's power, have entered the socialist road shedding blood and making sacrifices and allow no one to violate or trample them under foot. Let the dogs bark, our caravan will always forge ahead.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS 9-29 FEBRUARY

AU292009 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian, in its broadcasts between 9 and 29 February, carried the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Shkoder District collectives report good results achieved in January in the export field, with products worth 4 million leks exported over and above the plan. The overfulfillment of the electricity-generating plan by the Vau i Deje hydroelectric plant made it possible to export more than twice the amount of electricity originally planned. (1700 GMT 9 February)

The working people of Mat District have exceeded the January production plan by 2.5 percent. They also fulfilled the construction, retail trade, and communal service plans, and have exceeded by 7 percent the production of electricity. (1900 GMT 9 February)

Kukes District has fulfilled the January plan 100 percent. (1100 GMT 10 February)

Although its annual plan this year is over 6 percent more than in 1983, Korce District has fulfilled the January plan 100.7 percent. (1330 GMT 10 February)

Pogradec District's industrial plan for January has been fulfilled 100.5 percent. (1330 GMT 10 February)

Permet District's industrial plan was overfulfilled by 1 percent. (1330 GMT 11 February)

Sarande District's industrial plan was fulfilled 100 percent for the January - 5 February period. (1900 GMT 14 February)

The collective of the Enver Hoxha Tractor Plant in Tirana reports that the January plan has been overfulfilled 4 percent. (1330 GMT 16 February)

The working people in Gjirokaster District have overfulfilled the January export plan by 54 percent. One collective, that of the cigarette factory, has exceeded the export plan by 74 percent. The district's export plan in 1984 is four times higher than in the previous year. (0700 GMT 17 February)

General industrial production in Gjegjan copper mine in Kukes District was fulfilled 10 percent for the January - 15 February period. Chrome ore production was fulfilled 108 percent. Some 23,174 metric tons of copper ore were extracted instead of the planned 21,390 metric tons. (1330 GMT 22 February)

The working people in Shkoder District have overfulfilled the January export plan 57.3 percent, while the export plan for the first half of February has also been overfulfilled by the same amount. Thus the 2-month plan for exports has already been prefulfilled, and it is expected that by the end of the month the collectives of this district will have exported goods worth several million leks above expectations.

The Vau i Deje hydroelectric power plant has overfulfilled its plan for both internal electricity consumption and export. The cigarette factory has overfulfilled its export plan 147 percent for January and 141 percent for the first 2 weeks in February. (1700 GMT 23 February)

The working people of Berat District have overfulfilled the January - 15 February export plan by 460,000 leks in foreign currency. (1700 GMT 23 Feb)

Lushnje District reports that the January export plan has been fulfilled 128 percent. (1900 GMT 23 February)

The collective of the Light of the Party Hydroelectric Power Plant in Fierze, Tropoje District, has overfulfilled the 2-month plan and has produced 46 million kilowatt-hours of electricity over and above the plan. (1700 GMT 29 February)

CORRECTION TO DELEGATION DEPARTURE FOR IRAN

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Radio-Television Delegation Departs for Iran," published in the 17 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page B 1.

Sourceline: Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Feb 84 (changing "Albanian" to "Tirana")

Line One: [Text] At the invitation of the general...(changing "delegation" to "invitation")

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA'S CREDENTIALS -- Perparim Sinani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Colombia, presented his credentials to President Belisario Betancur on 29 February. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Mar 84 AU]

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT LIBYA 'FIRST HALF OF MARCH'

AU011909 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- In the first half of March this year, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP CC and State Council president, will pay an official and friendly visit to Libya at the invitation of the leader of the First-of-September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

DATA ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LIBYA

AU011503 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA) -- For a bit more than five years the engineering economic organisation of Agrokomplekt has built farm projects in Libya to the tune of nearly 250 million foreign currency leva.

Two dams giving vital moisture to hundreds of hectares of land were commissioned last year. Very soon a poultry combine for 5 million broilers annually will be commissioned near Tripoli. It is a complex enterprise combining a fodder plant, layer farms, slaughterhouses etc.

In the Libyan capital special popularity enjoy the apples of the orchard planted by Bulgarian specialists on 30 hectares. A second orchard of the kind, nearly seven times as big as the first one, is being planted now. In the beginning of the year the Bulgarian fruit-growers sent their Libyan colleagues young fruit-trees to the tune of 1.5 million foreign currency leva.

Good prospects exist to developing the cooperation of the two countries in the farming sphere. Negotiations are being conducted on the building by Agrokomplekt specialists in friendly Libya of a hybrid poultry center, 40 private farms, and a poultry farm for 200 million eggs annually. Bulgarian research workers will continue to be rendering assistance to the Libyan plant- and stock-breeders. Offers have been made for the building of new dam lakes, etc.

BCP SECRETARY STANISHEV DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST

AU011034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has left for Budapest. He was seen off at Sofia airport by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

POLISH PLANNING CHIEF GORYWODA CONCLUDES VISIT

Meets Filipov, Bonev

AU011934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] On 1 March, Comrade Grisha Filipov received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stanish Bonev.

Afterwards, at the Boyana Residence, a protocol was signed on talks conducted by Comrades Stanish Bonev and Manfred Gorywoda.

Received by Zarev; Departs

AU012103 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] On 1 March Comrade Kiril Zarev received Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stanish Bonev and Wladyslaw Napieraj, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria.

Afterward the delegation led by Manfred Gorywoda departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the Polish guests were seen off by Comrade Stanish Bonev and by other officials.

TANCHEV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR ON DEPARTURE

AU012105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] On 1 March, Petur Tanchev, first deputy of the State Council, received Joshua Siyolwe, Zambian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Joshua Siyolwe with the Madara Horseman -- Second Degree Order. The ambassador has been awarded this high Bulgarian distinction on his contribution to developing and strengthening bilateral friendly relations between Bulgaria and Zambia, and on his final departure from the country.

SOVIET LEADERS' PREELECTION SPEECHES ANALYZED

AU011927 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 1 Mar 84

["On the Rails of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 1 (BTA correspondent Todor Stoyanov) — The speeches of some of the most highly ranking officials of the CPSU and the Soviet state, delivered before their electorates, revealed the love of peace of the Soviet Union in its thorough depth.

The Soviet foreign policy is traditionally loyal to this supreme principle. And what is more, it is inseparable from it.

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union is a constant which does not depend on ad hoc considerations, and in spite of the present complicated international situation it preserves its character unchanged.

This holds a major significance for the world. Raising equality and equal security of countries into inviolable principles, Moscow supplies international relations with those points of support without which chaos would have advanced. Never before has this been more important than it is today in the epoch of nuclear weapons. Because chaos today would open up the way to war, and war is the synonym of apocalypse.

The Soviet Union stands for equitable relations with the United States as well as all other states -- a circumstance which stands a decisive precondition for peaceful co-existence. The Soviet diplomacy takes into consideration the whole unprecedented complexity of world affairs and consistently and firmly favours talks as the sole way of finding a way out of conflict situations and controversial issues.

That is why these days, too, high-ranking officials of the Soviet Communist Party and Government emphasized the absolute impasse into which the confrontation imposed by the United States in the sphere of international relations is pushing the world.

In the 20th century, however, with its nightmarish potential of destruction, the policy of confrontation is an anti-policy. No matter which hot spot of the planet we may choose to consider today, we shall invariably find out that military forces do not solve disputes, but only complicate them painfully. A small country like Lebanon is an eloquent example, which serves well to deny intervention, violence and arms. The whole gamut of verbal threats which came from across the Atlantic and the barrage of gunfire from the vessels of the United States only showed their inadequacy as a means of solving disputes.

A big state like the United States cannot declare almost the whole planet a zone of its interests. All peoples have interests, and promising is only that policy which takes into consideration the interests of neighboring and remote countries.

The reaching for the knife, as the United States often do, tips balances and opens deep wounds. Yesterday in Vietnam, today in Lebanon, and in El Salvador, the overt or covert (?aggression) remains a severe but resultless form of a policy of achieving imperialist goals.

The speeches of the Soviet leaders today remind mankind of the instransigent topicality of the peaceful Soviet programme. Referring to the eighties, Mr Gromyko stressed it quite explicitly: "Wide, and boundless is the field on which work may proceed in the name of peace".

These words sound as an appeal to reason, as a negation of the arms race and [words indistinct] in policy.

FILIPOV RECEIVES DEPARTING NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR

AU020934 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Mar 84 p 6

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Abdulkadir Dafuwa Gadu, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

LEADERS ATTEND ENERGY SAVING CONFERENCE 1 MARCH

AU011923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] On 1 March in Sofia a national conference on saving energy and raw material resources was held. It was attended by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Todor Bozhinov, and Petur Dyulgerov. The main report was read by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski. He pointed out that the energy and material expenditures during 1983 were reduced 1 percent in comparison with 1982. 1,200,000 tons of secondary materials have been purchased. Measures have been adopted on achieving even better successes in this direction.

In his concluding speech, Comrade Todor Bozhinov stressed the necessity of accelerating the introduction of scientific-technical progress and more broadly applying the economic methods of management.

The conference adopted an appeal which was read by Anton Popov, Hero of Socialist Labor, a driver from the city of Plovdiv.

[Begin Popov recording] The requirement on a qualitatively new attitude toward energy and raw material resources acquires a special significance on the eve of the national party conference. The sharp reduction of the prime and energy costs of production is a direct task in every area. Comrades, use your personal example for turning 1984 and 1985 into years of general struggle for saving energy and raw material resources and fuels, and more effectively collecting and utilizing secondary raw materials! Let them be years of high quality, discipline, and exemplary order, wherever energy sources are being used! Let us struggle for saving raw materials, other materials, fuels, and energy, and better collecting and utilizing secondary raw materials! [end recording]

FILIPOV, LEADERS ATTEND OKRUG BCP CONFERENCE

AU282111 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 28 February reports that the 12th accountability-election conference of the Varna Party organization was held in Varna and chaired by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"Comrade Grisha Filipov conveyed greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally. He praised the Varna party organization for its creative and fruitful deeds, for its initiative and creative elan in implementing the BCP April plenum policy."

Dimitur Popov was reelected first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee.

The 28th accountability-election conference of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP organization was attended by Comrade Todor Bozhinov.

"In his speech Comrade Todor Bozhinov positively evaluated the achievements and organizational work of the okrug party conference. He urged selfless and indefatigable efforts for the worthy celebratrion of the forthcoming national party conference."

Lazar Prichkarov was reelected first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee.

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, participated in the 12th accountability-election conference of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug party organization.

"In his statement Comrade Dimitur Stanishev positively evaluated the hitherto accomplished critical, constructive, and positive tasks aimed at overcoming the existing shortcomings in the okrug. This is one of the most important tasks of the local party organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress," Dimitur Stanishev stressed.

Petur Nikolov was elected first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad BCP Okrug Committee.

BRIEFS

POPOV RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY -- Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received and gave a luncheon in honor of Abdulkadir D. Gadu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the latter's forthcoming final departure. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

CHILEAN MAPU VISITOR -- Yesterday, Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Jaime Gasmuri, secretary general of the Chilean MAPU [United Popular Action Movement] workers and peasants' party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS]. During the talk Jaime Gasmuri briefed Dimitur Stanishev on the expanding struggle waged by the Chilean people against the fascist regime of Pinochet and on the participation of the MAPU workers and peasants party in this struggle. Yordan Kirov, deputy head of a BCP Central Committee department, attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 84 p 8 AU]

MALAYSIAN TRANSPORT DELEGATION -- The visit of the Malaysian delegation headed by Dato Ishak Tadin to our country has ended. An agreement and treaties on mutual assistance in airplane ground services and on the opening of trade branches and services were signed during the visit. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 84 p 8 AU]

YORDANOV RECEIVES PDRY MINISTER -- Comrade Georgi Yordanov received Khalid Fadl Manur, minister of justice and religious trusts of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and (Tahar 'Ali Salib), chief prosecutor of the country. The meeting was attended by Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice, and Kostadin Lyutov, chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 84 AU]

ROHLICEK RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY COMMANDER

LD012326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. They discussed mutual cooperation between the Central Group of Soviet Forces and Czechoslovak bodies and organizations.

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK MEETS POLAND'S KOMENDER

LD012307 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague met Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers. The Polish guest also met Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly.

With our representatives he discussed relations between the two countries and some international-political questions.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STAGE PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

AU020917 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Mar 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Protest Against Aggression"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A resolute protest against the U.S. aggressive policy in the Middle East, and particularly in Lebanon, was expressed yesterday by Lebanese and other foreign students from Prague's schools at a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. In a resolution addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan they declare that the tragic events in Lebanon are the direct result of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of that country. They demand an immediate and total withdrawal of the occupation troops from Lebanese territory and the ensurance of the Lebanese people's independence, sovereignty, unity, and Arab identity.

U.S. EXERTS 'PRESSURE' ON VIENNA OVER NEUTRALITY

AU020923 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Mar 84 p 7

[CTK report: "Washington Is Exerting Pressure on Vienna"]

[Text] Washington (CTK) -- On Tuesday, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, who is currently visiting the United States, met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the White House. According to the UPI agency, their talk concentrated particularly on East-West relations and disarmament problems. Agency reports point out that Washington is exerting pressure on Vienna to adjust its relations with the socialist countries according to American notions. Obviously the Austrian policy of neutrality and of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries does not suit Washington. However, a representative of the U.S. Department of State was forced to concede in a talk with journalists that they have not succeeded in overcoming their difference of opinion on these relations.

INDRA CONGRATULATES USSR'S RUBEN ON BIRTHDAY

AU291237 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 27 Feb (CTK) -- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday.

HUSAK RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

LD291227 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Tariq Ahmad al-Ma'ruf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq, who handed him his credentials. The current state of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations was positively assessed at the meeting, and it was noted that further deepening of mutual cooperation in the spheres of joint interest will make a contribution for the peoples of both countries. The two representatives also exchanged views on international issues, especially with regard to the development in the Middle East.

HUSAK, STROUGAL RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO PRC

Husak Receives Envoy

AU020935 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, yesterday received in Prague Zdenek Cheben, newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the PRC, in connection with the latter's taking up his diplomatic function.

Strougal Meets Ambassador

LD012212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Zdenek Cheben. The reception took place prior to his taking up the office of Czechoslovak ambassador to the Chinese People's Republic.

HUSAK CONFERS AWARD ON COMMISSION MEMBER

LD291756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, conferred upon Josef Ondrej, member of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, chairman of the Supreme Court, the Order of Victorious February on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

The high state award was presented to Comrade Ondrej by Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, along with the congratulatory letter from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

The letter praises the merits of Josef Ondrej in implementing the policy of the Communist Party with regard to the advancement of our socialist state and strengthening its legal order.

KEMPNY TOURS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN DUKOVANY

LD291606 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, acquainted himself today with the course of the construction of the nuclear power station in Dukovany. He toured the first unit, which is practically ready, waiting only for some final building and assembling jobs to be carried out. Comrade Josef Kempny also acquainted himself with the equipment in the engine hall, the control room, and the computers in the unit. He also visited the reactor hall and the (?object) in which steam generators and the pressure tank are kept. He discussed the problems accompanying the construction of the nuclear power station in Dukovany with the representatives of the district committee of the CPCZ in Trebic and with representatives of the party, trade union, Socialist Youth Union, and economic bodies and brigades of socialist labor at the construction site.

KAPEK CRITICIZES POOR-QUALITY CONSTRUCTION

LD020703 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] An aktiv of investor, designer and supply organizations on improving the quality, continuity, and complexity of investment product construction and other construction work in the capital was held in Prague today.

The speeches of Jaroslav Hlavac, secretary of the CPCZ city committee, and Karel Polak, Czech minister of construction, and the discussion voiced joint determination to do away during the final years of the 7th 5-Year Plan with persistent shortcomings and unite forces for a substantially faster construction process.

At the conclusion of the aktiv, Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the party organization in Prague, praised the builders' work and said that a reserve that could be immediately mobilized is that of uniting the strength of designers, investors, and suppliers. He spoke critically of some poor quality construction projects that had to be repaired shortly after being completed, and called for long-term guarantees for a finished job. He also pointed to the importance of making better use of construction machinery and working time. He expressed the conviction that the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 8th Central Committee Plenum would soon be realized by the construction industry of Prague if the words spoken at the aktiv were quickly changed into actions.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG -- Jaroslav Kvacko, new CSSR ambassador to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, presented his credentials to Grand Duke Jean in Luxembourg on 16 February. In their discussion, the two men expressed their desire for the further expansion of the long-standing relations between their two countries. The new CSSR ambassador "voiced, among other things, the hope that these relations will develop in the spirit of the conclusions of the Helsinki conference." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 84 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH KOSOVO DISCUSSED -- Imer Pulja, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, accompanied by an entourage, arrived for a working visit to the CSSR on 21 February. On the same day talks began between Pulja and Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in which they assessed issues connected with the CSSR's economic cooperation with Kosovo within the framework of CSSR-SFRY economic relations. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 84 p 2 AU]

SED CC, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PREELECTION SEMINAR

LD011418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1221 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- A seminar of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to prepare for local elections in the GDR began today in Berlin. Members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; other government members; chairmen of the bezirk and kreis councils; and the chief mayors of cities and mayors of city districts are participating.

The discussions in the People's Chamber building focused on the tasks and experiences in further impelenting the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress on the subject of local politics. Willi Stoph spoke at the start of the discussions.

Stoph Speech at Seminar

LD011606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 1 Mar 84

["From the Speech by Willi Stoph on the Tasks of the Local Councils in the Further Realization of the Resolutions of the 10th SED Congress" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Mar (ADN) -- The resolutions of the 10th SED Congress are being consistently realized even under conditions of escalated international tension, caused by the arms race and confrontation course of the most aggressive U.S.-imperialist and NATO circles. This was stated by SED Politburo member Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Thursday in Berlin with reference to the seventh meeting of the SED Central Committee. Stoph was speaking at a seminar held by the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers with the chairmen of the kreis assemblies, the chief mayors of the cities, and the mayors of the city districts in preparation for the local elections on 6 May 1984.

The speaker continued: "We continue to create the developed socialist society in the GDR. The proven course of the main task in the unity of the economic and social policy is being continued."

Willi Stoph said: "In clear answer to the policy of the U.S. Government directed against the interests of all nations and against life, we are now properly continuing, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the struggle to secure peace and to comprehensively strengthen the GDR."

This principled Marxist-Leninist policy has found a wide, positive echo in all parts of the country, in the combines, enterprises and cooperatives, the kreise, cities and villages, with the workers from all strata of society, and has started many new intitiatives in socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. This is an expression of the unshakable alliance between party, state, and people.

As never before, it is being proven in the current tense international situation that socialism and peace are one. "Indeed, there is nothing more important for us than to preserve peace," he said, and continued:

"The policies of our party and our state are consistently directed toward the prevention of a nuclear inferno and toward an end to the arms race in full agreement with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states.

"We call for a stop to the stationing of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Europe and for the dismantling of the missiles already stationed. In the interest of peace and the security of nations, we must return to the situation that existed before the stationing.

"The military confrontation on our continent has to be reduced, and relations between states must become calculable again."

The proposals contained in the January 1983 Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and in the joint declaration by the highest representatives of the socialist countries of June last year are fully valid. They are aimed at disarmament, detente, and relations of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders, the chairman of the Council of Ministers emphasized.

Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR supports the continuation of the political dialogue with all responsible forces willing to reach understanding. It supports honest negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security.

"In relations between the GDR and FRG we are guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence. Securing peace and further developing relations between the GDR and FRG cannot be separated from each other." It cannot be ignored in this respect, however, that the FRG Government has caused serious damage to the European system of treaties, including the Basic Treaty on Relations Between the GDR and FRG, by voting yes to the stationing of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons.

"In the interests of peace, we have expressed our support for limiting the damage as much as possible and taking such steps in relations between the two German states as will serve for a return to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation," said Willi Stoph. "It goes without saying that we will resolutely rebuff any machinations directed against the sovereignty of the GDR. It is up to Bonn to create the prerequisites for establishing normal relations between the two German states. The GDR is ready in this respect."

On the work of the state organs in the continuation of the policy for the benefit of the people, for strengthening socialism, and for securing peace, Willi Stoph emphasized that their work depends decisively on how effectively the resolutions of the party of the working class and the government are implemented. The deepening of the relationship of trust with the citizens is decisively important for further securing the socialist state power and for developing and perfecting socialist democracy. It is part of the style of the state organs, closely linked with the people, to inform people thoroughly and in good time about local affairs and discuss local tasks and projects with them in personal talks or meetings with inhabitants as well as by comprehensive information and convincing argument.

"The rich experiences of the local organs of the state, their work closely linked with the masses, the constructive cooperation with the trade unions and the youth organization as well as with all the other forces united in the National Front -- these are the major sources of potential that must be used even more for the increasingly better solution of tasks affecting the whole state," the speaker said.

Willi Stoph praised the peoples' great effort to effect a high rise in economic performance for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR, which finds expression in the socialist competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. The results since the 10th SED Congress are convincing proof that the GDR has the necessary potential at its disposal to do justice to the rising demands for the further creation of the developed socialist society.

"As was explained by Comrade Erich Honechker at the Berlin Bezirk delegate conference, a new stage in the realization of the economic strategy is starting to be implemented. Intensification as the main method of developing social production is of a comprehensive character in that it penetrates the whole of the reproduction process."

The speaker recalled that in the historically brief period of 13 years, the living conditions for some 6 million people in the GDR have been fundamentally improved. The plans until 1990 envisage new or modernized apartments for a further

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers went on to say that the preparations for and holding of elections to the kreis assemblies, municipal assemblies, borough assemblies, and local councils on May 1984 are an important social high point in the 35th year of the GDR's existence. "The coming weeks will provide numerous opportunities for convincingly putting over the policy of our party and our socialist state, which is supported by all the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front, during trusting discussions with the voters -- particularly the young voters." He stressed that the GDR today is a state with a highly developed economy, an educational system admired throughout the world, a rich national culture, and a reliable national defense. The preparations for the elections should be used in all local state organs to discuss attentively and conscientiously the citizens' proposals, advice, and criticism. Experience shows that personal discussion with citizens is especially suited to bringing about a constructive settlement of their concerns within the framework of the law and the existing economic possibilities.

Socialist law as well as order and security are among the issues all citizens have an interest in observing, stressed Willi Stoph. This direct interest gives rise to the opportunity and duty of local councils to persuade as many people as possible, particularly also young ones, to participate actively and thus expand the sphere of activity provided by socialist democracy in this field. "We possess all the necessary prerequisites for advancing purposefully on our successful course of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. You are in an important position for implementing the policy of our party and our socialist state," said Willi Stoph addressing those attending the seminar.

BEZIRK COURT SENTENCES FRG CITIZEN TO PRISON

AU271535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 23 February 1984, the Rostock Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Juergen Malsbender to 7 years in prison for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code in abuse of the transit agreement. The car used for the crime -- an Opel with license plates OF-PZ 929 from the Eurorent car rental agency -- was impounded. For purposes of unlawful gain, Malsbender joined the gang of the criminal Geisler, operating from the FRG and West Berlin, as an agent. The criminal gang organized the hiring of agents through advertisements in FRG papers. Working with secret service methods, the agent intensively participated in gang-like organized subversive actions on the GDR transit routes. In these crimes, he abused the generous travelling and visitor regulations for messenger trips in the GDR, investigated the GDR transit routes, and spied out the control and clearance system at GDR border crossing stations.

CORRECTION TO LEUSCHNER ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "Leuschner on Chemical Weapons, Nicaragua" published in the 28 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 6:

Last paragraph, last line: ...to El Salvador -- but as a warning, not as a model... (correcting wording)

BCP'S STANISHEV ARRIVES; MET BY SZUROS

LD011511 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has arrived in Budapest. The Bulgarian politician was met at Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL VISITS, MEETS WITH OVARI

LD012131 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary between February 27 and March 1 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The Lebanese Central Committee secretary met Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and held talks with officials of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

The meetings took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Timely world affairs were discussed and special attention paid to the Middle East and developments in the Lebanon crisis. The relations of the two parties and the prospects for expanding cooperation were discussed. The representatives of the HSWP confirmed solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese Communists.

VISITING SYRIAN OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD012149 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 1 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Syrian solidarity committee, headed by Deputy Chairman Ahmad al-Asad, is currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian solidarity committee. Thursday Ahmad al-Asad held a press conference in Budapest.

The Syrian deputy chairman stated that during his recent talks with senior Hungarian personalities it was clear that the Hungarian people supports the forces and movements struggling for national independence and social progress. The parties held identical views on the Palestinian issue and stressed that the right of self-determination of the struggling people should be restored, led by their sole leader, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Ahmad al-Asad, said that responsibility for the Middle East situation lies with the extreme imperialist circles and Israeli leaders who they support. The Israeli leadership disregards UN resolutions, and interprets the stipulations of international law according to their interests; preconditions to a just settlement cannot be secured because of the United States and its reactionary allies.

The deputy chairman of the committee stated that Syria will continue to take a consistent stand for Arab unity. Answering a question Ahmad al-Asad stressed that the Iranian-Iraqi war should cease with the least possible delay as it is damaging the interest of both parties.

PPR-FRG COORDINATING COMMISSION MEETS IN BONN

LD012356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Bonn: After an interval of almost 4 years, a meeting of the joint Coordinating Committee of the Polish-West German Forum has taken place. Problems which make present bilateral relations difficult were discussed during the session.

ZLOTY DEVALUATION, TRADE PROSPECTS VIEWED

LD011927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The devaluation of the zloty in relation to the ruble and the dollar is not an event that will shake the world currency markets, but for our national economy this decision -- which came into force today -- ought to bring appreciable effects. Before we speak of effects, however, let us recall that the mechanisms of the currency game are applied throughout the world in order to stimulate the economy, above all in order to prompt enterprises to search for new export development opportunities.

We are of course talking about a reduction of the domestic currency rate in relation to others. Such a reduction of the rate also brings about an increase in the costs of imports, and consequently in the longer term and general scale it leads to a leveling of the balance of payments.

The effect should be just the same in our case too. Enterprises have acquired new chances for the development of profitable exports, both to the socialist and capitalist countries. The maintenance of the appropriate proportions between the exchange rates of the ruble and the dollar is to guarantee the profitability of export expansion in both directions.

Imports, on the other hand, will be more expensive under the new conditions -- not much it is true -- but nonetheless these changes ought to create additional motivation toward a more thrifty management of what we purchase abroad. There is no point in deluding ourselves: The effects of this decision will also be visible on our internal market. Foreign purchases appearing in our shops will also be more expensive.

The point is now to avail ourselves of two opportunities: the chance for an increased influx of currency for the entire national economy, and the chance -- arising from this increased stream of rubles and dollars -- of a growth in production, and thus a growth in wages.

Only then will this whole operation pass in accordance with all the rules of the economic game. And one more thing: The chance to participate in the game belongs to those who are able to count. The remainder lose their move, and occasionally drop out of the game.

FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL SUBORDINATED TO PRON

LD011143 Warsaw PAP in English 1109 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw 29 Feb. (PAP) The Council of the Societies for Friendship With Other Nations gathered for a plenary meeting here today to adopt new regulations. One of their main points is that the council gives itself under the auspices of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON).

The meeting was attended by Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, who informed on an answered questions concerning the international situation and the objectives and tasks facing Poland's foreign policy. One of the topics raised at the meeting was the societies' joining the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland to be organized at home and abroad.

A total of 39 public societies of friendship with other nations operate in Poland.

SIWICKI THANKS OFFICERS ON JARUZELSKI'S BEHALF

LD010442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] In Bydgoszcz a meeting has taken place between Minister for National Defense General Florian Siwicki and officers and cadets of the reserve. On behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the minister thanked the officers of the reserve for their daily labor, for their obligation of military service so thoroughly carried out, and especially for the responsible execution of the tasks of the martial law period.

BEDNARSKI, MILEWSKI AT VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES

LD012341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] The tasks of party echelons and organizations in the election campaign to the people's councils are being discussed by the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee. The plenum will also discuss a program of basic directions of activity of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party organization for 1984-85. Henryk Bednarski is taking part in the meeting.

In Bialystok the plenum is discussing party tasks for improving the effectiveness of management in the voivodship. Miroslaw Milewski is taking part.

In Sieradz, a subject of discussion at a meeting of the voivodship committee is the voivodship party organization's tasks in implementing the resolution of the PZPR voivodship conference.

CHURCH DAILY SUPPORTS GLEMP LINE, CONDEMNS RFE

AU011329 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 27 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Commentary signed "S.W.": "On the Ursus Incident"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The progress that has been made in accord and normalization in Poland, as well as in Church-state relations does not suit the patrons of Radio Free Europe and similar propaganda centers. The policy line being followed by the Polish Episcopate under the leadership of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, is that of encouraging the social, moral, and patriotic involvement of the Church while at the same time, and in accordance with the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, avoiding political involvement. This is also why these centers do not pass up any chance to confuse the Polish public and to undermine the influence of the primate of Poland.

Such an occasion was presented to them by the recent opposition voiced by a group of Ursus parishioners following the transfer of their priest, Father Mieczyslaw Nowak, to another parish. The tricks employed by these provocateurs are very simple. On 20 February Radio Free Europe said: "On Saturday, during a meeting with Ursus parishioners, Prelate Jan Gory, who spoke out in defense of the decision made by the Church hierarchy, was jeered and hooted at."

This is supposed to imply that the Church hierarchy was jeered and hooted at as a result of this decision. "In the opinion of the Polish primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp," Radio Free Europe continues, "Father Mieczyslaw Nowak's transfer is not dictated by political motives and signifies a promotion." Again, the trick used is a simple one -- they say: "In the opinion of the Polish Primate" so as to note the need for a different opinion -- their own -- and to suggest this need to the listener. The importance of the event is increased with the use of a minor and almost imperceptible verbal exaggeration: "Nine people are on a hunger strike." Being on a hunger strike sounds more important than simply fasting. Excesses are not called excesses, and the shouts of a few individuals are made out to be the expression of the entire parish community's position on the matter.

On 21 February, Radio Free Europe continued to broadcast reports on the Ursus incident, but the program was cunningly supplemented with texts that are announced as excerpts from the sermons of various priests. Among others, we hear the following excerpt: "We are with you today [4 December, Miners Day] brother miners and all the hard working people in the depths of the earth, in a special way -- through prayer. Saint Barbara is the patron saint of underground work, and so we also pray for those who are extracting words of truth and are conveying them to society without orders for censorship." This time the provocateurs of Radio Free Europe underestimated the Polish people's level of education and intelligence, because they told one of the more insulting jokes about an allegedly extremely antigovernment preacher who creates a patron saint for the political underground in the most idotic way.

In another program that day, Tadeusz Nowakowski gives Poles a lesson in Latin, saying that "extremis malis, extrema remedia" meaning: For extreme evil one needs extreme, remedial measures. The primate and the Polish Episcopate does not accept this principle because it is completely alien to Christianity and contrary to its spiritual and moral essence, but this principle is also Radio Free Europe's attitude to the above figures of Church authority.

Voice of America, a station related to Radio Free Europe, cites J. Kifner at the same time, saying: "Cardinal Glemp was severely criticized during a closed Church meeting by priests who recall his predecessor Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski as being a steadfast opponent of communism, just as are the majority of Polish society."

It is not always worth arguing with gamblers and provocateurs, but since they are that inspired by Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, we can supply them with a couple of quotations from his sermons to use in their radio programs:

"You yourselves know that political and social changes have exposed many moral shortcomings which strike at the Polish people and deform them. It seems to many people that only the political system is to blame for this. But whatever this system is like, that is the way it is; and it does not, after all, force people to steal, cheat, or to partake in corrupt practices. This is what I might call -- a 'personal initiative...'" (from a speech made at Epiphany Communion to the Society of Friends of the Catholic University of Lublin on 28 December 1980).

"There are those who advise the Church, especially the people who do so from behind the safety of the Parisian bunker... (...) After all, we do remember. Brethren, how much outcry have we seen during the last 35 years in response to one or another Church initiative. That was what happendd when we were negotiating the 'Accords' which were then considered to be a betrayal of the cause by certain circles outside the country." (from a speech made on Christmas Eve to the Warsaw clergy on 24 December 1980)

"ALTHOUGH YOU MAY BE FACED WITH VARIOUS TEMPTATIONS OF A POLITICAL NATURE, REMEMBER, THAT your primary goal is the implementation of your social and professional tasks, THAT IS: THE PROTECTION OF YOUR WORK ENVIRONMENT, YOUR HEALTH AND SAFETY CONDITIONS AT WORK, YOUR OBSERVANCE OF THE LABOR CODE, AND OF SOCIAL LEGISLATURE." (from a speech to the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity on 10 November 1980; highlighted passages are in keeping with the authorized text)

Counterposing Primate Glemp with Primate Wyszynski is sheer mendacity, but doing so in a program that is intended for Polish society is insolence in the face of the millions of Catholics in Poland who know the truth from direct sources. This is why we ask: Why are these foreign agencies doing this? Every Pole should remember this before he tunes in their radio programs and then he will understand them much better and more profoundly.

GLEMP CITED ON ROLE OF CHURCH IN POLAND

LD012127 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Czestochowa Catholic weekly NIEDZIELE [SUNDAY] dated 4 March has published an interview with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, by editor Endrzej Micewski.

The first question asked by editor Micewski dealt with the major trends in the pastoral work of Poland's Episcopate in the future. The primate answered that the mass media often present a one-sided picture of the Church in political categories. This is a painful fact, as such a picture constitutes a half truth. The basic dimension of Church activity is the mission imposed on it by Christ to spread the gospel, administer religious worship, the sacraments, and the formation of a hierarchic community by the whole priesthood.

(?The Church), said Cardinal Glemp, cannot function in soical isolation, since it stretches to different, possibly all, social strata, to all moral situations in which man finds himself. Thus pastoral work will be expressed in charity and intellectual, artistic, and educational work. The pastoral work cannot, however, emerge from a source other than the examination of revealed laws, from prayer, and from dedication to the recommendations of the entire teachings of the Church. The entry of pastoral work into the social context has in our country, in Poland, its own style, as it is tied to national sentiments and has been imbued by them for centuries. It is in the area of national feelings that pastoral work comes most often across politics. I should like to state, added Cardinal Glemp, that for the Church this is a vestigial secondary factor in pastoral work.

Asked next about the existence of divisions in the Polish Church, about which often a great deal is being said, the primate pointed to the historical unity of the Church and the nation and to the wealth of experience of the postwar years, where a special role was assigned by God to Cardinal Wyszynski. The Polish bishops and the holy father himself have gained an understanding of the national issues from this school.

Answering a question about the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Poland, Cardinal Glemp pointed to the traditions existing in this respect. He also said that the still apparent important national problems, such as the questions of political prisoners and the lack of internal cohesion of the community and of mutual trust, seem to be at odds with the normalization which the establishing of diplomatic relations would represent. The Catholics would also like to see a formal recognition of the legal status of the Church before formal establishment of relations.

The next question asked by editor Micewski was related to national reconciliation and the role of the Church. The primate stated that he himself preferred to talk about the need to coexist among divergencies. Among these divergencies, he said, the Church must not only rescue love but must make it conquering, that is, achieve a victory of good over evil. He who does not understand this basic truth might indeed think that the Church wants to cunningly achieve political influence. We are distant from such plans, though we recognize the right of lay Catholics to public activities.

POLICE SEARCH HOME OF WARSAW PRIEST MALKOWSKI

NC011454 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, March 1 (AFP) -- Polish political police burst into the Warsaw apartment of Father Stanislaw Malkowski, a supporter of the banned trade union Solidarity, and carried out a search early today, according to dissident sources here. A police spokesman refused to comment on speculation that Father Malkowski had been arrested. Telephone calls to the apartment were answered by a man who merely said that the priest was absent. Father Malkowski is one of 69 clergymen named by Poland's martial law regime for alleged abuse of their ecclesiastical functions. Others include Henryk Jankowski, a Gdansk priest and personal friend of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and Mieczyslaw Nowak, who was recently moved by the Roman Catholic Church from his parish in the Warsaw suburb of Ursus.

SECURITY CHIEF CIASTON ON STATE PROTECTION

AU271513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Division General Wladyslaw Ciaston, under secretary of state for internal affairs and head of the Security Service: "For the Protection of the State"]

[Text] The activities of the opponents of socialism, their simplification and classification of the problems of political and ideological battle, disorient and confuse many of our country's citizens. During the period prior to August this was illustrated by a radical reduction in society's understanding and support for the activities of the forces of internal constraint, including the Security Service, which was set up to protect the state against danger from domestic and external opponents.

There is therefore a firm need to overcome the existing lack of knowledge and frequent lack of confidence as to the tasks and methods of the Security Service. The new law on the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs and on the powers of the bodies under him improves this situation considerably. The law clearly defines the goals and principles of action of the Security Service.

As an instrument of class domination, every state is equipped with bodies of internal constraint, whose task is to expose and overcome the actions of its opponents and also eliminate all signs of activity which threaten the efficiency or indeed the very existence of the legal state structures.

A socialist state is an instrument for the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the workers and peasants and of those remaining classes and social strata which accept the socialist road to social development. It plays a universal role in this work as every state does -- it creates the general, structural-political framework in which the nation exists and develops historically. For what threatens the state also threatens national existence and undermines the foundations of the natural processes of social development.

The general framework for the development of the domestic situation in our country is created by a juxtaposition of opposing socioeconomic and political systems. Today's world is so divided that an absolute unbiased comparison of these opposing systems is not possible. The struggle is being waged in three fundamental spheres: the economic, political, and ideological. The crisis in Poland is one of the fronts in this struggle, and whoever fails to recognize this lives in a world of make-believe.

The historical experience of the development of the socialist states up to now teaches us that the societies of these countries have long contained groups that are hostile to socialism and bent on halting and reversing the revolutionary transformations by all available means. Avid political opponents of the socialist system and state stem from these groups.

The activity of the domestic opponents and that of the external opponents are closely interconnected. For example, the clandestine intelligence activity in Poland by NATO special services and that of the semilegal or illegal opposition in the country, known as the "underground" today, have had and still have many points in common containing clear features of coordination and cooperation.

Without Western assistance and support, the domestic opponents would cease to exist. The battle front for socialism is one front, even though it occurs both inside and outside the country.

The Security Service is a specialized body of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The complexity of the functions and structures of a modern state affect the diversity and complexity of the tasks connected with protecting it. The Security Service conducts steady activities designed to uncover the subversive intentions of the external opponent and reveal and eliminate the espionage and intelligence work performed in our country by professional employees of Western special services and by Polish citizens who cooperate with them.

The Security Service's duties include supervision and control over the guarding of staff and official secrets in the political, economic, scientific-technical, and defense spheres. The Security Service opposes hostile political activity, including the setting up of illegal groups and organizations, the performance of illegal propaganda activity, the encouragement of deeds which disturb the authority of the state and of the authorities, and the undermining of the allied unity between the PPR and the states of the socialist camp.

Our service's task is also to protect individual socioprofessional groups, important economic premises and other institutions, and social and political unions and associations against negative influence from opponents of the state and the system, and to prevent these opponents from infiltrating these milieus and stirring up politically hostile activities inside them.

The Security Service reveals and eliminates sabotage attempts and terrorist action.

Our surveillance allows us to systematically analyze the state's security and convey the results of this assessment to bodies of political-administrative authority.

General speaking, the Security Service has the duty to intervene in those areas of social life where phenomena that could weaken the state or disturb the functioning of its structures are likely to occur or are occurring. Despite unfavorable oppinions, this intervention does not depend either on replacing or restricting the functioning of any other state socioeconomic or economic-administrative structures whatsoever. The security service protects these structures.

The majority of actions by the domestic and external opponents are camouflaged and frequently conducted in secret according to the classic rules of conspiracy. As far as clandestine intelligence work is concerned, the truth of this is generally known and obvious. However, we are less frequently aware of the fact that the same principles are applied to political subversion. An analysis of the methods of action by the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee, the Confederation for an Independent Poland, and other illegal anticommunist groups illustrates this clearly. It has become clear in many cases how well-hidden were the channels and methods of close contact with foreign centers of political and propaganda subversion, channels for collecting and relaying information, and specialized groups for tasks such as forging documents, illegal publishing work, and distribution.

One has to reach for suitable methods in order to reveal and eliminate such activity. To be effective, these methods must be secret and must involve means to control and prevent the opponent's activities that he will not notice.

The help of citizens is the basis behind the Security Service's success in its activity. This help takes various forms and can be open or secretive, depending on the situation. Here it ought to be stressed that most of the activities by persons helping the Security Service are engendered by the ideological unrest they see and are a sign of a proper citizen's attitude, full of understanding for the threats facing the state as a result of the actions and inspiration of the opponent.

Long-known methods of observing and checking the actions of persons suspected of hostile activity are also used in the work of the Security Service. Professional Security Service employees are used in these tasks, having modern means of technology at their disposal. The latest achievements in technology and also in psychology, sociology, and other sciences are also employed.

No one under the scrutiny of the Security Service at any one moment is ever regarded as a criminal straightaway. Despite hostile assertions, the activity undertaken against such a person is not "repression " Only an impartial court can assess the activity of every citizen from the legal point of view. When it emerges that we have a suspect on our hands, the role of the Security Service is to supply evidence of guilt for the court, and appropriate action is undertaken to obtain such evidence.

The opponent's stubborn attempts to defame our service and its functionaries and his accusations that we use illegal methods stem from the tactics of hostile activity and are meant to undermine the social prestige of and confidence in the Security Service, and therefore to paralyze the effectiveness of its functioning.

The main goal of action today for all those who understand the importance of national accord, and therefore for Security Service functionaries as well, is to prevent evil.

In recent years it has become particularly important to assess and differentiate between the inspirational, leadership, and instigational activities of some persons bent on negative political action on the one hand, and the activities of persons who are disoriented and naive and who often possess a shallow understanding of what they are really doing on the other. Such an ability to assess and differentiate is essential, and is carefully heeded. The functionaries of our service understand that action that is unduly harsh and does not suit the needs of the occasion sharpens the situation and may "produce" opponents instead of eliminating them. This does not mean a "toning down of the course" against the enemy -- it means giving a chance to those who have been misled.

Proof that this principle is regularly employed is the fact that in the face of frequent noisy and aggressively-propagated protests, political provocation, and breaches of the public order by the opponent, the Security Service has initiated an entire series of preventive, explanatory, and warning talks with those groups of people likely to perform excesses. The Security Service has revealed to these groups the extent of its knowledge concerning their composition, contacts, and initiatives up to now. It did so publicly, revealing everything to the work forces and milieus where these groups were situated. At the same time, appeals were made to refrain from hostile activity in future, with the warning that such attempts carry legal consequences. This activity has brought very good results.

Also in the future the Security Service will not ignore the seeking of such forms and methods of action that help it in its preventive tasks. At the same time, it will restrict the need for repressive measures and the social and moral costs of these measures.

This year, the 40th anniversary of People's Poland is also the 40th anniversary of the Citizens Militia and the Security Service.

Our service was founded by people utterly dedicated to the revolutionary workers and peasants movement, carriers in the communist movement of prewar Poland, members of the Polish Workers Party, partisans in the People's Army and in the peasants batallions, and soldiers in the reborn Polish People's Army. The first functionaries in the service included the young sons of workers and peasants and activists in the Communist Union of Polish Youth, the Union of Young Fighters, and the Rural Youth Union. Protecting the young state's security was the natural continuation of their previous political activity and emerged from their identification with the ideological and social goals of the reemerging Poland. Many of them gave their lives in the battle against the remnants of the Nazi occupier and against the armed political underground whose determination and cruelty were meant to slow down the emergence of new state structure and restrict the influence of the left wing on society.

The first functionaries in the Security Service often had to make up for their acute lack of knowledge, professional qualifications, and technical equipment with ideology and dedication to the socialist cause. However, their achievements are in the best traditions of the 40-year-old serive to the socialist fatherland.

Today the selection criteria for the Security Service are wider and include the requirement of general education. Only college graduates, people with an unblemished past and possessing an ideological-moral countenance are accepted. A 3-year period of preliminary service convinces one fully as to whether or not a candidate is suitable.

Therefore, the requirements for Secret Service functionaries are strict and concern not only professional competence, but also ideological-moral attitudes, a certain predisposition, character traits, psychological resilience, and utter honesty.

The Service is a permanent and strict test of these qualities. Whoever fails to meet these requirements has to leave. This applies especially to a small number of cases where Security Service functionaries have broken the law or service regulations. We carefully analyze all messages from society, including complaints. In most cases, accusations are not confirmed. However, when complaints prove justified, harsh disciplinary consequences emerge, criminal consequences in the case of midemeanors and crimes.

The latest years -- years of crisis, of attempts at a counterrevolutionary coup, of battle against socialism, and then of stabilizing and normalizing social life -- have been years of increased and complete dedication by the Security Service.

Despite the drastic increase in the danger to the state's security, despite the aggressive slander and libel campaign by the adversary, and despite the attempts to weaken the morals of our functionaries and reduce the efficiency of state structures, one can say that the Security Service has performed its duties. This is confirmed by the praise of the party and state authorities for the work of the Security Service.

We are trying to encourage social confidence in the Security Service. The confidence is an essential condition for effective action in the interests of society.

We want objective knowledge about the functioning of the Security Service, about its social role, and about the results of our efforts to strengthen the socialist state to become a permanent basis for this social confidence.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY CONTROL PANEL TASKS

PM291217 Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 7 Feb 84 p 4

[Interview with Grazyna Kotnowska, deputy chairman of the Central Commission for Party Control, by GLOS ROBOTNICZY correspondent Krystyna Majda; date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In the period between mid-1981 and the end of 1983 the Central Commission for Party Control [CKKP] received more than 2,500 complaints in writing. More than 15,800 other complaints were addressed to voivodship commissions for party control. To investigate these complaints properly the CKKP organizes control checks. The function of deputy chairman of the Central Commission for Party Control is held by Grazyna Kotnowska, principal of high School No 31 in Lodz. She has taken part in the current PZPR accountability-election campaign and attended four viovodship accountability-election conferences -- in Lodz, Krakow, Gdansk, and Piotrkow Trybunalski.

Majda: One of the main battlefronts of the struggle waged by party control commissions is that of preventing a revival of arrogance toward the voice of the working people. Was this subject discussed during voividship accountability-election campaigns?

Kotnowska: Opinions expressed in debate during the conferences were less stringent than those one hears within party organizations. The statement made by Prof Anna Jankowska-Klapkowska at the Krakow conference was an exception. She said, among other things: "We are strong within our own party circles, but it is much more difficult to demonstrate that strength outside. We are still unable to employ arguments in political struggle." A similar note was struck in the statement made by a Krakow worker who said that there are still too many "9-to-5" party members, and that there are too few consultations carried out within the party. Decisions are made hastily, but their implementation is slow. Examples of wastefulness and bad management are encountered everywhere.

I am quoting both the words of a professor and those of a worker because in both social groups one notes identical phenomena that hampers the process of consolidating party ranks and make it difficult for the party to regain its due status in society. That status is being fought for by party control commissions, which constantly deal with people rather than pieces of paper. So members of those commissions talk to very many people. They examine the motives behind their actions. At the same time they must not let themselves be overwhelmed by emotions. Before a decision to impose a penalty is taken, it is necessary to consider its probably influence on the future of the person involved. We apply particularly stringent measures against all manifestations of a revival of arrogance on the part of those in power toward the voices of the working people.

We fight against corruption, high-handedness, nepotism, cliquishness, and various bureaucratic practices. Our commissions back up whatever action is taken by the party organization leadership to combat diseases of that type.

Majda: Party members are accused of being seen only at meetings and conferences. What then do they do between one meeting or conference and the next?

Kotnowska: It is true that party members still display too little militant spirit. They often lack the courage to stand up against attacks on the party. One can see examples of this almost every day at streetcar stops, whenever the streetcars take a long time coming. People start shouting: "It is all the party's fault." And no one will protest, no one will point out the real culprits. But there are party members, too, among all the people waiting there, only they are afraid to step out and disclose their allegiance, to speak even one sentence against those unfounded attacks. To go back to the question of maladies, I will refer to the opinions voiced in the debates at the Krakow and Gdansk conferences, where the delegates maintained that the main cause of personality defects is to be found in inconsistent application of moral standards at home and in school: for example, when a father boasts to his son that he has a good job because he does not have to do anything and he still gets paid, and when he gets a doctor's certificate for a fictitious illness in order to earn some money on the side. And thus there are no correct models for young adolescents in some families.

The CKKP regards a critical approach to oneself and to others to be an essential factor in combating a revival of incorrect practices in the life of society and one that constitutes an indispensable method of conducting party life in a correct manner. There are too few cases of strict punishment applied within the party to those who stifle justified criticism. Party control commissions have expelled 29 persons and administered punitive measures to a further 121 persons guilty of such offenses.

Majda: Does the CKKP often change the adjudications made by lower-level party control commissions?

Kotnowska: Before I answer your question, I should like to point out that in the course of the last term of office, in the years 1981-1983, new people were recruited to our commissions at all party levels. The first stage was a time of "learning to crawl" and receiving training. Some commissions made mistakes in their adjudication, and that caused appeals to the CKKP. The errors we detected in their decisions were the result of the commissions' failure to consult the defendants' own party organizations about their assessment of the defendants' work, or their failure to investigate certain cases properly. Sometimes additional documents were produced after the penalty had been administered. On the whole, the CKKP would either commute the penalties or confirm them, and it was only rarely that it would change the penalty for a more severe one. There were no cases, however, in which the commissions accepted calumnious or libelous statements as truth. Work on a party control commission is exceptionally absorbing. It requires much painstaking effort in collecting the necessary documents and it also causes considerable mental strain for the whole team, their task being to arrive at a well balanced penalty decision. This is why, as I have already said, we always try to understand people's motives and the circumstances surrounding their actions. When I work with a team that has decided to expel a person from the party, I keep thinking about that person even after I get back home, and I feel personally burdened with his case.

Majda: Members of party control commissions expose themselves to the wrath of those whom they judge. Was it noticeable at the conferences you attended that their members are not popular, not well-liked?

Kotnowska: I think the fact that they do not enjoy general popularity is proved by the evidence of the 17 chairmen of voivodship party control commissions who were replaced during this present accountability-election campaign in our country, and also by the fact that a majority of those commissions have had their teams changed. It is quite sumptomatic that, although all materials submitted before the conferences by the retiring voivodship commissions were accepted and their members and chairmen were not criticized, most of them were not reelected. This, then, constitutes yet another proof of how many people have been antagonized by our comrades on party control commissions, of how many enemies they have, and of the fact that their decisions are not met with approval by everyone. Some say: "The penalty is too lenient"; others disagree and say: "The penalty is too severe."

Majda: To what extent has it been possible to consolidate the primary party cells?

Kotnowska: The CKKP's overriding principle is to strengthen and consolidate the primary party organizations. This principle is, among others, expressed in the CKKP statute. The latter stipulates an obligation for party control commissions to consult the primary party organizations about their opinion of their members when members' cases are being examined. In justifiable cases the secretaries of the primary party organizations work with the adjudicating groups.

The CKKP adjudicating groups have been working methodically. They have either decided directly, or confirmed earlier decisions, to expel 213 persons from the PZPR, while revoking 177 decisions to either expel or withdraw people from party membership, replacing them with lesser penalties, and clearing 37 comrades entirely from charges against them. In 50 cases it was found that there had been no grounds for applying the penalty, and the penalties were duly annulled.

Majda: What is the educational influence of the action taken by party control commissions?

Kotnowska: In June 1982 the Fifth CKKP Plenum unequivocally stressed the educational function of a party penalty. To achieve good educational results, there ought to be a gradation of penalties instead of a policy of administering the highest penalty straight away. This, however, does not mean that leniency should be shown toward those PZPR members who have been proved to have infringed the statutory resolutions. We have had quite a few cases that proved that as a result of both adhering to principles and applying reason and common sense in each investigated case of an incorrect attitude on the part of a party member, it has been possible to reclaim many comrades for our party cause. Another essential educational aspect is that of giving proper status to the question of party penalties. This cannot be treated as an exclusively formal act.

Majda: What tasks does the CKKP consider important in the current term of office?

Kotnowska: Above all else, the CKKP will give all the necessary assistance in training the newly elected comrades who are joining the party control commissions. The main concern is to maintain a continuity of tried and tested methods that have brought positive results. Another thing is to keep perfecting the work of our commissions, to observe the principle of collegiality, to pursue a broadly interpreted process of ideological and political education in our party organizations, and to counteract all attempts at sowing the seeds of ideological confusion.

PAWLOWSKA CALLS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT OF AKTIVS

AU011657 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "The aktivs"]

[Text] Both in the distant and recent past -- only several months ago -- the question concerning the organizational strength of the party went like this: "How many people can we count on in party activities?" The question concerned party aktivs -- the people who then shouldered all the hard work of political activities. Party secretaries had no difficulty replying to it because everyone was capable of remembering, without hesitation, the names of those they could call on.

Today, when the party no longer works on the basis of a narrow frontline of aktivists, when entire organizations have come to life, the answer to the question about the state of the aktivs in many of them, as well as in party organizations, is becoming more difficult to answer. Some people only count those comrades who occupy elected functions and members of structural commissions as being aktivs, while others count those who take part in the discussion during party meetings. Similar gauges are also used by certain party cells.

The cells are, after all, reconstructing themselves with increasingly larger teams of people, which only speaks well of them (our readers will, after all, be reading the statements of the representatives of all the PZPR Central Committee commissions themselves in the next few days). All the voivodship committees renewed their problem-solving commission staffs following the accountability-election campaign, commissions that constitute an "extension" of themselves, an "extension" that reaches deeper into various considerations in many different ways, and one that delves into the substance of socioeconomic and political affairs. However, it is not everywhere that this is the point at which the process halts. The Lodz PZPR Committee, for example, appointed a working team of advisers in addition to the commission's normal composition, a team that is consulted on various executive and secretariat issues. The Sieradz Voivodship PZPR Committee treats party members who are active in peasant organizations, such as the rural housewives' circles and the voluntary fire brigades, with great importance.

Many party cells, including those on the primary party level, undertook some additional systematic work with the party aktivists of the youth movement. Party teams are being formed here and there in self-governing bodies and trade unions, and teams of party councillors are functioning everywhere to a better or worse degree. However, many of the areas of social activeness are still beyond the scope of party vision -- something that weakens the party's power to influence society. An example that comes to mind here is the regional society movement or the sports movement -- one that is of great importance from the educational point of view.

The ground that still remains to be gained concerns securing a broad front of activities, and the joint presence of the party wherever working people are organizing themselves to satisfy their various needs or interests. To gain this ground, we must begin by understanding that every factory, party, or department-based social work inspector, sports club trainer, or aktivist in his hometown society of friends is, essentially, a party aktivist -- even if he is not completely aware of this himself.

However, he is, unfortunately, very frequently still a "familiarized aktivist," one that is not involved in the mainstream of party affairs and, to be quite blunt, he is an unexploited aktivist. It is, of course, much easier to use an otherwise agreeable slogan, "The party is where its members are," rather than to scrupulously tie together all the threads of the party members' social commitments and consciously create a party infrastructure within the factories, rural areas, towns, and voivodships.

I think that precisely now we have come to a moment in time which is almost a turning point in party activities. I interpret the last plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee and the 13th PZPR Plenum as being, above all, an invocation to make a broadly based and wise breakout toward the people, toward communities and centers that form themselves naturally. This requires us to break a few of our habits, both the old and the new ones that were the cause of the most difficult months we experienced. It requires us to change our way of thinking in many party cells, change the so-called party style of work, as well as the style of our work with the aktivs.

The difference between "delegating a party aktivist to..." for example, a youth organization, and reminding a party member of the party duties of an aktivist in such an organization may perhaps be a subtle one, but it is a basic difference. There is no collective of people that likes people who have been "delegated" to it, while the person who is "delegated" will not always find his own place in every corporate body he is sent to, even if party discipline is at its highest there. I see the letters I receive from comrades in our party cells saying that party members in various social organizations "have no sense of responsibility," that they "do not fall into line," and so on. I know that this is really so. But why is it? Is it often not because the good, useful, and politically significant work these party members do goes unnoticed in the party itself? Because it is treated as a personal matter and not as a task performed by a party member?

I am writing all this because I think that it is high time that party aktivs were given the significance they deserve in the life of the party, and that it is precisely in the party aktivs that the source of the strength of party influence on the wide circles of nonparty people should deservedly be sought. The aktivs' work outside the party should be treated in all seriousness as being the implementation of private party tasks and we whould travel along this road up to the point where the party will truly be everywhere its members are, actively, consciously, and inspiringly working to arouse people's respect and favor.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CSSR YOUTH -- An agreement on cooperation in 1984-85 between the Socialist Youth Union [SYU] and the Polish socialist youth and students unions associated in the Commission for Common International Relations was signed in Warsaw on 20 February by J. Jeneral, chairman of the SYU Central Committee; C. Droszcz, chairman of the Central Committee of the Association of Polish Students; R. Wosinski, commander in chief of the Polish Scout Union; L. Lesniak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Rural Youth Union; and J. Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. The agreement envisages, among other things, the exchange of experience and mutual assistance in the preparation of cadres for youth organizations, with particular attention being paid to the schooling of functionaries. [Summary] [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Feb 84 pp 1, 5 AU]

SPILJAK LEAVES ADEN FOR HOME; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD011258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Aden, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his delegation left Aden for Yugoslavia today following a 2-day official and friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. It had earlier visited Egypt and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Just as the welcome accorded to the Yugoslav delegation 2 days ago was exceptionally festive, so the sendoff today was cordial and friendly. Mika Spiljak and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off at Aden airport by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and by members of the government and the diplomatic corps.

A protocol on cooperation between the two countries was signed in Aden this morning immediately before the delegation's departure. It was signed for the Yugoslav side by Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Committee for Energy and Industry, and for the PDRY side by Industry Minister 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal. The protocol envisages cooperation in the field of capital projects, commodity trade, the scientific-technical field, and joint investment.

The PDRY side offered participation to Yugoslav organizations in the expansion of the port in Aden, the reconstruction of the refinery, and the construction of wheat silos.

In a brief statement for the press before leaving Aden, Mika Spiljak said that the visit had been very successful and that the two sides had exchanged views on the most topical international issues, particularly the Near East.

The visit enables us to learn much more about each other in order to be able to cooperate still further and more successfully. The atmosphere was very cordial and friendly. We consider that the visit will give a fresh impetus to cooperation between the two countries, Spiljak said.

Assessing the situation in the Near East, Mika Spiljak said that the Yugoslav position is well known: The Palestinian question is the essence of the Near East crisis and, if this question is not (?settled), there will be no peace in the Near East. The Palestinian people must be given the right to self-determination and the right to set up their own independent state on Palestinian soil, Spiljak said.

Yugoslavia's stance toward Lebanon, Spiljak said, is also well known. Conditions must be created that will enable the Lebanese people to solve their own problems without outside interference. We favor the withdrawal from Lebanon first of all by Israel and after that by all other foreign troops.

Last, we consider the Iran-Iraq war to be a great tragedy for the two neighboring countries, for both peoples. We therefore call on both countries to stop the war and sit down at the conference table and start having talks on the basis of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter, Spiljak said.

In a statement for TANJUG, PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that it gave him special pleasure to be able to greet the friendly Yugoslav people through the Yugoslav news agency on behalf of the PDRY people. We are proud of our friendship with the peoples of the SFRY. The PDRY people, government, and party will never forget President Tito's historic visit to the PDRY in 1968. We shall never forget Yugoslav attitudes toward the Arab peoples and particularly the stance on the Palestinian question.

It gives me great pleasure to have had the opportunity to meet President Mika Spiljak and the members of the Yugoslav delegation. The results of this visit are very successful, fruitful, and mutually beneficial. The visit opens up broad horizons for further cooperation between the two countries, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said in conclusion.

Statement on Return

LD012046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- "We have returned from a visit to Egypt, the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. During our stay in these friendly and nonaligned countries, we had meetings and extensive talks with our hosts, Presidents Mubarak, 'Ali Abdallah Salih, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The aim of the visit was to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and its further promotion, and on the current international situation, particularly the crisis in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iran-Iraq war."

This was said by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, on his return to Belgrade where he was formally welcomed with the customary military honors.

In his statement for the Yugoslav press, radio and television, President Spiljak went on to say:

"Everywhere we went we were received most cordially and very warmly -- both by our hosts and by the peoples of these friendly countries. All this reflects the high esteem which Yugoslavia enjoys because of its principled policies and the support it gives to the just cause of the Arab peoples, as well as its constant activity in the Nonaligned Movement.

"The talks we conducted with the statesmen there were completely open. Full mutual respect was displayed so that we quickly and easily reached agreement on the most essential questions for our further cooperation and on current problems facing the world today."

President Spiljak then added that the visits were very successful and that in this respect they fully justified expectations both with regard to the content of the talks and the atmosphere created during the meetings with the statesmen and peoples of these friendly Arab countries.

Continuing his statement, President Spiljak emphasized that in Egypt he had opportunities to acquaint himself more closely with the country's development and the possibilities for all-round Yugoslav-Egyptian economic cooperation in the economy and other sectors of life. Egypt is one of the most important economic partners of Yugoslavia among the developing countries.

"Our two countries, President Spiljak emphasized, nurture traditional friendly relations, the basis for which was laid by Presidents Tito and 'Abd an-Nasir. These ties of frienship and cooperation are being continued by the present Egyptian leadership with President Mubarak at its head."

President Spiljak also emphasized that discussions in Cairo also touched on the tripartite cooperation between Yugoslavia, Egypt, and India for which general interest exists on the part of these nonaligned and friendly countries.

"In the YAR we realized our first top-level visit in a meeting with President Salih. It enabled us to gain an insight into the efforts being made by this nonaligned country toward its more rapid socioeconomic development. Here, too, we agreed on the first concrete projects for strengthening our mutual cooperation -- both economic and scientific and technical.

"In the PDRY, we had a fruitful exchange of views with President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and informed each other of the socialist construction and experiences of our countries. An intergovernmental protocol on economic cooperation was signed which opens up important possibilities for expanding relations and for the participation of our work organizations in realizing development programs in the PDRY."

President Spiljak went on to stress in particular that during talks with the statesmen of these Arab countries, the general international situation was assessed as difficult and dangerous. The difficult position of the devloping countries and the unresolved international economic problems were noted.

In these talks, it was assessed that the Near East and the Middle East are the most dangerous crisis regions. Full support was given to the PLO and the need for it to maintain its unity in order to realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. With regard to the Iran-Iraq war, it was emphasized that it is necessary to end the conflict as soon as possible and to conduct talks according to the principles of non-alignment and of the United Nations.

At the end of his statement for the Yugoslav media Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed:

"As far as nonalignment is concerned, maximum activity by the movement in defense of peace and security is essential in order to fully support the resolution of basic international political and economic problems, particularly crisis situations in the world."

President Spiljak was met and greeted at Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Vojo Srzentic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council; Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs; Dimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for internal affairs; and others.

Also at the welcome was Charge d'Affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Belgrade as-Samawi.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER NURIYEV VISITS ENTERPRISES

Belgrade Factory 28 Feb

LD290938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (TANJUG) -- Soviet Vice-Premier Ziya Nuriyev, on the second day of his current visit to Yugoslavia, today, Tuesday toured the Belgrade Agriculture Kombinat (PKB), one of the country's largest food producers.

During talks with Kombinat managers, where Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric was also present, possibilities for the further strengthening of cooperation between Soviet enterprises and the PKB were discussed.

PKB plans to increase the marketing of its products in the Soviet Union from last year's 60 million U.S. dollars to 100 million this year.

Nuriyev stated that the Soviet Government has decided to accept PKB's offer to build and equip with Yugoslav technology an agricultural-industrial complex in the Soviet Union. It was decided that the complex will be situated in Krasnodar Territory.

Croatia Visit, Talks

LD012148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1749 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Koprivnica, March 1 (TANJUG) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Ziva Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, today, Thursday, toured the Podravka enterprise in Koprivnica, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia.

Nuriyev also had talks with Croatian Premier Ante Skataretiko and representatives of Croatian enterprises which cooperate with the Soviet Union.

The two sides discussed possibilities for promoting cooperation which should in future take on new forms, especially where technology transfer is concerned. The Soviet Union is particularly interested in advancing such cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

A number of concrete programs were discussed which, said Nuriyev, would be carried out this year and in the next five-year period.

YERMIN, USSR DELEGATION VISIT SKOPJE 1 MARCH

LD020003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Skopje, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Part of the Soviet delegation that is in our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council today arrived in Skopje on a visit to the SR of Macedonia. The delegation is led by Lev Borisovich Yermin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The guests from the Soviet Union were received by Milan Pancevski, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium.

The members of the delegation held talks in the republic's Executive Council on expanding and further increasing economic cooperation between organizations of associated labor in Macedonia and the economic organizations of the USSR, especially as regards the construction of agricultural projects in the Soviet Union.

The guests visited the Skopje factory for machine tools and the gear factory of the Tito Metal Institute.

DOLANC RECEIVES PRC SECURITY MINISTRY DELEGATION

LD011507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs, today received Ling Yun, PRC minister of state security, and Yang Dezhong, member of the CCP Central Committee, who are leading a PRC delegation which is paying an official visit to the SFRY.

During talks held in the Secretariat of Internal Affairs, experiences on the work of the two countries' security organs were exchanged and possibilities for further cooperation based on the previous mutual working contacts in the two ministries' sphere of competence were discussed. The deepening of further cooperation between the internal affairs organs is also based on relations between the two countries as a whole, which were assessed as very good.

During its stay, the Chinese delegation will visit a number of internal affairs organs in the SFRY, where it will be acquainted with their work and the development of the system of social self-protection in our country.

SPILJAK TOASTS VISITING SAN MARINO LEADERS

LD020007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arranged a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this evening in honor of the captains regent of the Republic of San Marino, Renzo Renzi and Germano de Biagi.

During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, toasts were exchanged.

Turning to his eminent guests, President Spiljak said in his toast:

"Our peoples are linked by the Adriatic Sea and a tradition of friendship and closeness stretching far back into the past. The friendly people of San Marino link the origin of their state with these Yugoslav lands, where they have always enjoyed the greatest affection of our people. Even today, the island of Rab, from which the founder of your homeland set off once upon a time, is a place where we meet and come together.

"Nurturing this common heritage, Yugoslavia and San Marino are developing relations which are characterized by mutual understanding and respect. These are real, good-neighbourly relations, a justifiable source of pride to us. Our cooperation and our readiness to develop it further are also founded on these relations.

"This is why I emphasize with pleasure that in recent years we have had new initiatives for even richer and more substantial cooperation. The results are evident in our economic cooperation, and particularly in the area of tourism where we are opening up new ground. I am sure that your visit will contributs to the fruition of these efforts in cultural, information, technical, and other cooperation, the more so since your visit to Yugoslavia also includes a visit to the Republic of Croatia with which the Republic of San Marino already has firm links and multifaceted contacts.

"Having a reliable foundation for their independence outside of the world blocs, Yugoslavia and San Marino share similar preoccupations and approaches to international questions. Our two countries meet as close collaborators in the group of neutral and nonaligned countries in the proceedings of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We share the belief in the need for strengthening peace and conciliation in the world, for respecting freedom and independence as the common rights in the development of all countries and peoples regardless of their strength and size. This activity on the part of the nonaligned and neutral countries acquires particular importance at this time of profound misunderstanding and mistrust which lie behind the numerous barriers in the world.

"Europe has become the domain of fear and displays of strength. Here the greatest stockpiles of weapons are being built up and economic potential for military strength is being mobilized.

"This is why all European countries, and primarily the great powers which bear the greatest responsibility for such a situation, must pool their efforts in order to revive the paths to detente in all areas. The conference on strengthening confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe is an opportunity for establishing the bases of a new and much wider political dialogue between countries. I am sure that our two countries will make a constructive contribution to the activity of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries at this important conference as well.

"The renewal of the broadest international dialogue on the bases of understanding and trust, in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter, is exceptionally important for solving the crises and conflicts in the world, and for commencing meaningful negotiations on the unequal economic burden which is borne by the developing countries. The realization of these aims is a major challenge to all forces which are concerned about peace, security, and unhindered development in the world. The policy of nonalignment, created with the participation of Yugoslavia, is constantly reaffirming the vitality of its principles. This is the alternative to the present-day divided world, which we, together with the other nonaligned countries, advocate.

"I am sure that our two countries will continue to dedicate their mutual cooperation and activity in international relations to these essential and lasting interests of ours and of all other nations."

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CYPRUS 1 MAR

LD012301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Nicosia, March 1 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by President of the Federal Chamber Aslan Fazlija arrived on a visit to Cyprus today, Thursday. The Yugoslav delegation this evening met with Mavromatis, the chief negotiator for Cypriot Greeks in the intercommunal negotiations. During the meeting, various aspects of the Cypriot crisis were considered. The Yugoslav delegation is expected to be received tomorrow by Cypriot President Kiprianou. The delegation will also have talks with President of the Cypriot Parliament Ladhas and leaders of all political parties of Cyprus.

GRLICKOV HOLDS ROME TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

LD011331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Rome 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who is visiting Rome, held talks last night with Valdo Spini, deputy secretary of the Italian Socialist Party. They exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on relations between SAWPY and the Italian Socialist Party and on the current international situation. Particular reference was made to the preparations for the conference of parties and movements of the progressive and socialist organization of Mediterranean countries.

Aleksandar Grlickov also met with Pietro Longo, secretary of the Italian Social Democratic Party.

ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT RECONSTRUCTION EXAMINED

LD292028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, February 29 (TANJUG) -- Quite out of step with the practice hitherto, a government reconstruction has recently been carried out in Albania without a single government member being proclaimed a renegade and liquidated.

According to Radio Tirana reports, a decree by the Presidium and not, as is customary, a decision by the People's Assembly in February, returned Qirjako Mihali to the post of deputy premier, which he had held up to November 1982. The post of finance minister vacated by Mihali has been entrusted to Niko Gjizari.

No official explanation for changes in the government has been given except for the statement that the changes have been necessitated by the need for "further strengthening the organization and administration of the government's work".

The latest series of purges in the Albanian Government began with the mysterious suicide of Premier Mehmet Shehu on December 18, 1981. A year later, in November 1982, only four of Shehu's ministers cabinet remained in the government.

The fate of Shehu's previous cabinet formed in 1974, directly after the execution of Defence Minister Beqir Balluku, was still worse. After 8 years, of the 16 cabinet members, only one member Adil Carcani survived.

The defence, internal affairs and health ministers -- Kadri Hasbiu, Fecor Shehu and Llambi Zicishti also fell as victims of dictator Enver Hoxha's fury. They were executed in September or a month or so earlier last year. Their fate was most probably shared by Chief of General Staff Veli Llakaj and Vlori Chief of Police Llambi Petrioti.

Foreign Minister Nesti Nase was then sentenced to 25 years hard labour, just as were his many other clleagues in the government. Also sentenced to hard labor for many years were family members of the sentenced and executed officials, including Shehu's wife and two sons. As Enver Hoxa put it, all of them were "thrown away into the dump of history and buried as dogs".

Those who disappeared in Albania's concentration camps also were six Politburo members in 1974-1982. Later on, Shehu and Hasbiu were executed. They were Politburo members elected at the latest Albanian party congress in 1981. It was from this same Politburo setup that three members had already been removed.

Counting out these members, there have occurred ten-odd more vacancies in the Central Committee, which suggests that the period of internal showdowns has not been ended as yet, because new members have not been appointed.

The recent death of Myslim Peza, vice-chairman of the Central Board of the Democratic Front of Albania, who died at the age of 87, appears to be an exception in the history of Enver Hoxa's reign of terror.

The fact that he died a natural death, followed by an obituary saying he was "one of the country's dearest and most respectable sons" most likely ensued from another fact: He had never been so high in power hierarchy as to be able to imperil Enver Hoxa.

POLITIKA ANALYZES DEBTS, REFORM IN EAST EUROPE

AU291734 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 84 p 4

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report from Prague]

[Excerpts] Prague, 27 Feb -- The fact that it is not merely a question of reducing debts but also the circumstances for doing this is demonstrated by economic trends in the Eastern socialist countries, where every country is trying in its own way to find a way out of the present difficulties.

Poland has the largest debt ($27 billion), and Bulgaria ($2 billion) and Czechoslovakia ($3 billion) have the smallest. Romania ($10 billion) and Hungary ($8 billion) are in the danger zone. The same goes for the GDR ($11.5 billion). However, the latter country, which has the best disciplined labor force and best planners, has effectively invested loans and, with regularly repaying loans, is taking new obligations.

The Soviet Union easily bears its debt (some $10 billion) in view of its economic potential, gold reserves, raw materials, and energy. It is not, in fact, the question of how large the Soviet Union's debts are, but rather how much others owe the Soviet Union. It is estimated that the economic and military assistance to Vietnam alone totals about $1 billion annually. Although these data are not published it is also known that most CEMA countries have a deficit in their trade with Moscow.

Poland's debts are not only dramatic but, according to its own admission, it cannot be seen how they can be repaid. Polish economists warn that if repayments were suspended until 1990, the current sum would be increased to as much as $61 billion.

Therefore, it is not incidental that the East is following developments in Poland with attention. The concern to preserve the stability of the "socialist community" also implies the concern of certain countries to get out of the crisis. This is not received with pleasure but it must be accepted as an inevitability. We have heard to what extent this fear has gripped even ordinary people in Hungary, where citizens who otherwise welcome Polish tourists have spoken with trepidation over their own destiny: "Go home and work."

The problem is simple as long as it is discussed exclusively from an economic point of view. However, the economy is frequently not free of political interests and needs. The unity of the "socialist community" has its price. This is known best by those who receive bills and who, although with increasingly greater grumbling, patiently accept the burden of someone else's mistakes and errors.

Everyone Has His Own Solution

As an echo of economic difficulties, more different approaches to economic practice are appearing in the East than ever before. All people believe that new impetuses are necessary, but in choosing a road they frequently find different solutions. It would be interesting to find out what role the developments in Poland play.

The West's repressive policy directs the countries of the East to seek a way out within CEMA, while debts and technological dependence direct them to the world market. In Hungary, which is slightly reducing its credit obligations, one can also hear criticism of purposeless indebtedness. However, economists say: The problem is not in the fact that the loans have been taken but rather that most of them were wrongly used at a time when the economic reform was practically completely halted (1972-1980). This country, which otherwise has the greatest access to the Western market, is seeking a way out in an economic reform and in an efficient economy that will be opened to the world market and "harmoniously linked with the economy of the CEMA countries."

The Romanians speak in a similar tone. The GDR makes fewer public statements but it is obvious that this country, which economically, politically, and militarily cooperates with Moscow most closely, is increasingly opening the door to the world market thanks to the efficiency of its industry. While missiles are being deployed in both German states and the political confrontation has reached its culmination, economic cooperation has not only not declined but has been promoted as if nothing has happened.

The view exists that the developments in Poland have slowed down the economic reforms initiated in the East, as was the case after the developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968. It cannot be ruled out that the same experiences, which are repeating themselves, will precisely now encourage reforms, something that is demonstrated by trends in several East European countries.

SUNDIC VIEWS USSR VETO OF LEBANON PEACE PLAN

LD011923 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has vetoed the French resolution on sending UN forces to Beirut, using the justification that a lasting and stable peace in Lebanon cannot be guaranteed until the U.S. Navy withdraws from Lebanese waters. It is surprising that the French submitted a plan for solving the Lebanese crisis without first securing the support of all permanent members of the Security Council -- the more so since it can be said that the Soviet veto is not unfounded because the French plan does not contain all the necessary elements to solve the Lebanese crisis. In fact, the plan does not affect the whole country, but only the capital, Beirut. Nor does it insist on the Israeli forces' unconditional withdrawal from the south of Lebanon, on which Syria energetically insists with full Soviet support.

Besides this, the United States, Great Britain, and Italy have already withdrawn their contingents from Beirut so it is no longer possible to speak of a real substitute for the forces of the Western powers but rather primarily of removing the causes that led to the outbreak of the Lebanese crisis. For the moment, it is uncertain whether France will reconcile itself to the failure of its initiative or whether it, together with the other member-countries of the Security Council, will await the outcome of the talks in Damascus between Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President al-Asad.

Syria, let us recall, demands that the Lebanese president break last year's agreement with Israel, that Israeli forces withdraw from the south of Lebanon, and that a government of national reconciliation in which all Lebanese factions would be equally represented be formed. Similarly, Syria is energetically opposed to making the withdrawal of Israeli forces conditional on the withdrawal of Syrian units from Lebanon, which is insisted on by Amin al-Jumayyil, who is under pressure from Israel and the United States, which does not know itself what to do after the Marines' withdrawal from Beirut. American warships are still in Lebanese waters and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger is in Beirut at this moment, probably in order to investigate what the United States can do at this stage without it being interpreted as a total defeat of the Reagan plan for Lebanon or as backing out of commitments in that country.

Whatever the case -- and this was to be expected -- no solution for Lebanon, at least no lasting solution, will be found until both the Syrian and the Lebanese factions agree with such a solution, and that would practically mean the Soviet Union's complete involvement, something which the United States has tried in vain to avoid. The Soviet veto in the Security Council has shown that a Soviet yes to any plan relating to the Lebanese crisis would presuppose the inevitable agreement of Syria and the Lebanese factions. Of course, the Israeli presence in Lebanon must be taken into account, but both Syria and the USSR remain of the opinion that this problem should be solved by Washington and Tel Aviv because they quite rightly consider that Israeli troops would never have entered Lebanon if they had not been given the green light from the United States.

TV SHOWS LEADERS AT 18 FEB PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU011551 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 18 February carries a 1-minute film clip on the 18 February session of the SFRY Presidency chaired by Mika Spiljak, which heard a report by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on their recent meetings with Soviet leaders in Moscow; and a report by Mika Spiljak on his recent visit to Washington. Several single and group shots and shots of sections of the doughnut-shaped table show that the following attended the session: Dragoslav Markovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Fadilj Hodza, Mika Spiljak, Muhamed Berberovic, Milka Planinc, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, Petar Stambolic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Sergej Kraigher, two unknown men, and two unidentified men. Several empty seats were noted on the film clip.

COMMISSION CORRECTS TANJUG ON DOLANC SPEECH

LD011327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- We ask you to publish the following in the interest of keeping the public objectively informed:

"A TANJUG news report from the session of the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, held on 29 February 1984, incorrectly interpreted a part of Stane Dolanc's speech dealing with the political and security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

"In his introductory speech on the topical questions of the realization and further development of social self-protection, Dolanc, as a member of this commission, also spoke about some of the characteristics of the political and security situation in the country and, in this connection, on the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. He stressed that the political-security situation in the province has improved and can be assessed as favorable. He also stressed that, within the framework of the action pursued by the LCY and other subjective forces of Kosovo for the realization of the LCY's political platform on Kosovo, the security organs and other subjects of social self-protection have also increased their ability to carry out their tasks increasingly successfully.

"Consequently, the TANJUG journalists' conclusion, which has been carried by a number of public information organs, that Stane Dolanc assessed the situation in Kosovo as exceptionally stable is an invention, because he did not use these words at all."

From the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

PLANINC MEETS WITH BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIALS

LD020643 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, was in Sarajevo today on a working visit. She had talks with Milanko Renovica, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Hamdija Pozderac, president of the LC Central Committee of that republic; and Seid Maglajlija, president of the Executive Council. Their talks were on topical socio-economic problems.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC VIEWS DIFFERENTIATION

LD262155 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC has been discussing recently with growing frequency the attitude of the party organizations toward Communists against whom measures of ideopolitical responsibility have been pronounced. Ahmet Metiljevic speaks:

The process of ideopolitical differentiation in the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, which started more intensively after the latest party congresses, has not proceeded everywhere in line with the basic statutory provisions, while in a small number of organizations phenomena have even been registered that are contrary to the humanist spirit of party life. What is in fact at stake is that some party organizations have simply turned a deaf ear to those of their members who have been the target of ideopolitical measures. For it has been observed that some party organizations, following the pronouncement of measures, simply forget the statutory provision about monitoring the conduct and commitment of communists against whom ideopolitical measures of responsibility have been pronounced.

That this is the case is also demonstrated by the observation made by statutory organs about the difference in the duration of the individual punishments: from 6 months to 2 years.

Elsewhere, on the other hand, an essentially sectarian conscientiousness is allowed to prevail and thus such communists are considered to be written off. It also happens that at times for purely formal reasons and because of inactivity in the entire organization, the simple question of assessing the work of all communists, including those who are under ideopolitical measures, is not placed on the agenda for several years even. Differentiation in the LCY does not represent only a temporary settling of accounts with those who had come into conflict with party norms. Therefore the ultimate aim of the ideopolitical responsibility, too, is not sanctions but their ideopolitical and educational effect.

It is therefore not coincidence that in the statute the term "punishment" has been replaced with the term "measure of ideopolitical responsibility," something which is often forgotten. Therefore party punishments, too, cannot remain in party dossiers forever.

CANDIDATES FOR MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATED

AU291743 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 84 p 3

[D.N. report]

[Excerpt] Skopje, 27 Feb -- The Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium has adopted the proposal of its Coordination Committee for Cadre Policy, explained by Uros Adreevski, that Kata Lahtova, heretofore vice president, be nominated as a possible candidate for president of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia. The initiative was also adopted that the following be nominated as possible candidates for vice presidents of the Assembly of the SR of Macedonia: Vanco Bliznakovski (heretofore president of the Sociopolitical Chamber); Drita Karahasan; and Meti Krliu (reelection), (delegate in the Sociopolitical Chamber and journalist of Radio Skopje); for president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly Pavle Georgievski (heretofore president of the Assembly Committee for the Sociopolitical System); for president of the Chamber of Associated Labor Dr Ilija Cerepnalkovski (reelection); and Servet Saliju for president of the Chamber of Communes (reelection).

SERBIAN PRESIDIUM EXAMINES POLITICAL SITUATION

LD012253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium today considered the topical political situation in the SR of Serbia. The introductory report was submitted by Radisa Gacic, presidium secretary. The introductory report and debate critically pointed out the situation in individual fields of work, above all from the point of view of the obligations and responsibilities of the LCY. It was assessed that the political situation in the republic is relatively stable in spite of the gravity of the economic problems we are facing.

The Serbian LC must intensify the ideological battle against Serbian nationalism, which has recently been more aggressive on the political and cultural scene and in some publications, public tribunes, and information media. Apart from waging a struggle to overcome the economic difficulties, the LCY must resolutely oppose demagogy and abuse of society's democratic institutions by those antiself-managing and often anticommunist political opponents of our system who advocate the revision of the past revolutionary road and openly dispute the LCY's historic and contemporary role as the leading ideo-political force of our society. In this, they often exploit our objective difficulties. It is not difficult to recognize the intentions of various groups and individuals who are trying to push the LCY from the political scene to abandon the policy of nonalignment, brotherhood and unity, and workers' self-management as a historic framework for the implementation of the progressive aspirations of the working class and our nations and nationalities. The LCY's activity, it was emphasized at the meeting, must be directed toward solving the daily problems of the working people and citizens, espeically those that result from the considerable drop in the standard of living.

CROATIAN SAWP VIEWS SECURITY, 'HOSTILE' ACTIVITY

LD012256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Zagreb, 1 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Croatian SAWP Conference today considered, within the framework of its regular program of work, a report on the state of security in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The introductory report was submitted by Zdravko Mustac, deputy republican secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The committee members emphasized in the debate that as far as the phenomena of hostile antiself-managing and antisocialist activity from various and especially now pronounced positions of nationalism, clerico-nationalism, and anarcho-liberalism are concerned, clear limits of tolerance must be drawn. All these groups of various colors have one thing in common: They attack the LCY and negate Tito's work and the historic significance of his personality, as well as everything that our nations and nationalities have achieved in self-managing socialist development.

Assessing the activity of the working people and citizens and all subjects of our system of social self-protection, the coordination committee emphasized that his system has shown a high level of efficacy, especially as regards concrete actions undertaken in the SAWP. Further promotion of social self-protection in all environments is the strongest barrier to attacks on our socialist self-managing system and its material values, it was said in the debate. Discussing the most concrete forms of hostile activity, the committee members emphasized that there is a tendency among protagonists of various and even opposing ideologies, such as Serbian and Croatian nationalism, to establish links and that the church in particular, which is closely trying to be more political and to work outside the religious framework, becomes more active.